

FIVE NOTABLE AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE TO-DAY



MISS HELEN TARR.
Daughter of Secretary of War William Tarr, who will make her debut about the same time as Miss Elbert Roosevelt, daughter of the President. Photograph by Clinehart.



MISS HELEN P. ELKIN.
Daughter of Justice John P. Elkin, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Miss Elkin's engagement to William Metcalf Armstrong, of Oklahoma, Allegheny county, Pa., was announced at a luncheon several days ago at Breeseville, the home of her parents, Indiana, Pa.



MISS POLLY MASON, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
Miss Mason is one of the prettiest and most fascinating girls at the capital, and is always in demand throughout the season for coiffures, and, in short, she is the favorite of every one who has a good time herself, but in making every one else enjoy life.



MISS HATTIE ABBOTT.
Famous prima donna, who, it is rumored, may wed James G. Blaine, third Miss Abbott is almost blind regarding her engagement to young Mr. Blaine.



MRS. MARSHALL FIELD, OF CHICAGO.
Who has just been appointed Civic Health Commissioner of that city. Mrs. Field is the widow of Chicago's merchant prince, and inherited about \$40,000,000. Since her husband's death Mrs. Field has been living quietly in her beautiful home in Chicago.

Never before was Accomack county in such a state of excitement when the news circulated over the telephone and telegraph lines regarding the conduct of the negroes and the unexpected position of the Onancock citizens.

BURN EVERY ROUND OF AMMUNITION IN TOWN.

Practically every round of ammunition hereabouts was burned last night, and early to-day the white people of this community had subdued the violent negro element and sent colored ringleaders away to parts unknown. No attempt, however, was made to injure innocent negroes while the fuel-lade was under way, and before quiet was restored two thousand shots were fired.

The burning of Burton's store and Uzzell's printing establishment between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning brought an end to the excitement, for by that time nearly all of the negroes had disappeared.

The real disturbance began last night, when negroes, hiding in a vacant lot close by a brick fence, fired on the stagecoach on its way to Tazewell. None of the occupants was injured, but the mailbags were riddled, and there were numerous punctures in the baggage of the frightened passengers. The shooting was done by negroes, then under the impression that the coach was hurrying officers after one of their race, charged with the row which took place earlier in the evening.

It immediately after the attack on the coach the negroes gathered in Burton's store, and the whites feared that they were preparing for another attack. The house was surrounded, and for an hour an armed mob of white citizens waited until the arrival of reinforcements before actual opening of hostilities.

From the surrounding country men were hurrying here by hand cars, on horseback, in barges and afloat. When the crowd was regarded as sufficiently strong to deal with the seventy-five negroes hiding in the store, a signal was given and hundreds of bullets were fired into doors and windows of the structure. Then the store was again, no sound came from the building and not a gun was fired in return. The negroes had escaped, one at a time, from a door in the rear.

Meanwhile the night was hideous with the constant rattle of musketry. From all sides came the roar of shot-guns, screams now and then from terrified negroes in hovels, here, there and yonder.

The whites patrolled the streets, expecting the negroes to appear at any moment. Finally the store of Burton, the negro, blazed suddenly from the rear, and in a short while it was a mass of ruins, the stock being estimated in value at \$2,500.

In a few moments the printing shop of Uzzell was set on fire and was totally consumed.

Around the ruins one hundred whites, fully armed, marched, expecting an attack from the negroes, reports having been started that they were preparing to retaliate. In the meantime, a notice had been posted on the door of a negro preacher, telling him that he would not live to remember the consequences if he did not leave Accomack by 9 o'clock Monday morning. The preacher bravely faced the armed guard, and with the notice in his hands, demanded the reason for putting it on his door.

"Can't you read?" shouted a citizen. "It means exactly what it says." The negro trembled, he was disposed at first to stand on his rights, but he feared the consequences, and this afternoon he had left town.

NEGRO TROUBLE LONG STANDING

Situation Around Onancock Has Been Strained for Many Years.

Onancock, the scene of the race riot Saturday evening, is the most beautiful town on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Situated between two branches of Onancock Creek, a bold and picturesque estuary of the Chesapeake Bay, it covers an area about one mile long, with a width varying from a quarter to half a mile, and has a population of about 1,200 souls.

Though modern in appearance, it is one of the oldest towns in Virginia, having been laid out some time about 1850 by Colonel Edmund Scarborough, famous in colonial history as Speaker of the House of Burgesses, surveyor-general of the colony and commander of the King's forces on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Name Changed.
It was first called Port Scarborough in honor of its founder, but its name was subsequently changed to conform to the Indian name of the creek on which it is situated. The name as it appears in the old court records of Accomack is Ananoke, which, by some evolutionary process, has come to be written Onancock, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Prior to the building of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad down the Eastern Shore Peninsula, Onancock was the chief shipping point in that section of the State. In addition to a daily line of steamers to and from Baltimore, it was the entrepot of a number of large sailing vessels that were owned by residents of the town, and carried large cargoes of produce to Baltimore and Washington during the summer months, and engaged in catching and transporting oysters during the fall, winter and spring.

Onancock was incorporated in 1854, and, in spite of the fact that the railroad then building down the peninsula was destined to draw from it much of its trade, the town continued to thrive and grow. This was largely due to the fact that it was the seat of a fine academy that drew to the town not only many students, but many families that sought better and more comfortable homes there that they might give their children the benefit of the educational advantages afforded by the town.

Disastrous Fire.
In 1886 the business section of Onancock was destroyed by fire, but it was soon rebuilt, all the structures, however, being of wood. The same section was destroyed by fire about twelve years later, but, profiting by the experience of the past, all the new buildings were constructed of brick, and today no town of its size in Virginia has a handsomer or more substantial set of houses in its business section than Onancock. In addition to a number of large stores, there are five white churches, with two for colored people on the outskirts, a large town hall, an excellent public high school, and a national bank with its stock selling at 204 per share. The town has an excellent water supply and an electric light plant. Among the private residences are some of the most beautiful in Eastern Virginia. A company has recently been organized with ample capital to build an electric railway to connect the town with the railroad two and one-half miles distant, and with several places on the seaside.

The colored population of the town, which is about one-half that of the whites, is confined to the southern and northeastern outskirts. The relations between the whites and the older negroes have uniformly been amicable, but some of the younger negroes have from time to time caused trouble in the town and vicinity.

Ind Riots Before.
Soon after the Civil War some indiscreet and vicious negroes instigated a riot at Accomack Courthouse, only four miles from Onancock, on court day, when a large crowd of both races was present. One negro, named Nock, was killed and others were badly used up. The negroes fled to the woods, and from that day to this the region round about Guilford on the bay side has been an uncomfortable quarter for members of the darker race to live in.

The negro editor, Uzzell, whose murderous attack upon young Belote preceded the riot Saturday evening, and the negro merchant, Burton, whose store had been the rendezvous of the disorderly negroes, are known to be promoters of discord among the races, and hence the action of the infuriated white citizens in burning down their buildings.

Mr. Leonidas R. Dougherty, the present Mayor, is a skillful and successful mechanic and business man, of great firmness of character, and will no

doubt be able to hold all the unruly element in order and check any further rioting or bloodshed.

TO-DAY WILL BRING A GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

missioner of Labor, that he would agree to an immediate resumption of work if the government would insist on an investigation or arbitration of the telegraphers' grievance.

President Small gave out the following correspondence between himself and United States Commissioner of Labor Neill:

"In reply to a telegram from President Small, last Friday, informing the Commissioner of Labor that the telegraphers' strike had become a serious matter, the following was received:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1907.
"S. J. Small, Oakland, Cal.:
"Telegram received; also telegram from Stewart. It is useless for me to attempt to do anything at this time, as I do not understand precisely the issues or the exact cause of the strike. I assume the various strikes have been without your authority and therefore are illegal. It looks like no respect for the constitution of the organization and the national officers cannot control them, what guarantee can you give me that any adjustment satisfactory to you would be accepted by men on strike?"

"An entirely at your service and willing to do all in my power to assist you in bringing about a fair settlement of this controversy. Will you advise me definitely and specifically what is the demand for which the strike has occurred, and upon what terms you take the responsibility of ordering the locals back?"
(Signed) "CHARLES P. NEILL,"
"Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C."

"Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.:
"Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled strike. Local Manager O'Brien, Chief Operator Jeffers and Superintendent May have repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers, after returning to work, humiliated to such extent that they resigned. Western Union reinstated less than one hundred strikers, many still out of employment, including married men. Notwithstanding agreement provides reinstatement of strikers without prejudice, outsiders given preference and employment. Progress strike legal, but very great, and resentment against Western Union officials because of bad faith so universal that general strike will be authorized Tuesday unless we can find way to bring about conciliation.

"Amending your last question, can you guarantee immediate resumption of work if government will insist upon investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial addressed to board of directors of Western Union last June. Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism toward woman Nicholson, Los Angeles circuit, caused transfers and dismissals of men long in company's service, and finally strike."
(Signed) "S. J. SMALL"

Continued for Present.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 11.—Union telegraphers met here to-day, and, after an animated debate, decided to continue at work until called out.

Quit in Arkansas.
TEXARKANA, Ark., August 11.—The Western Union operators here, four in number, walked out to-night. Pecarkana is one of the repeater points for the wires reaching the Southwest.

New Orleans Catches Up.
NEW ORLEANS, La., August 11.—At the local offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to-day the operators of the usual Sunday cessation of business in disposing of the matter which had accumulated Saturday. The day was marked by the desertion of three men from ranks of the strikers. The report to the manager of the Western Union, who announced to-night that he already had a working force of twenty or more men, and that within the next day or two the situation would show even greater improvement.

Seventy Postal Men Idle.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 11.—There is no change in the strike situation here. About seventy men employed by the Postal Telegraph Company, who are directing the strike from Chicago, that the international organization will support the local union if they strike when called upon to work with non-union men. Mr. Beatty to-night estimates that when the word is given to-morrow 85 per cent. of the 215 union operators employed by the two companies will join the strike.

According to the information received from Secretary Wesley Russell

WILL DEMAND INCREASE TO-DAY

If Not Granted, Washington Operators Will March Out at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—If called upon to man wires operated at the other end by non-union men, Washington operators employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, will to-morrow morning walk out in a body. This decision was reached at a meeting of the local union of commercial telegraphers this afternoon.

The local union to-morrow will demand a fifteen per cent. increase, an eight-hour day and that women operators be paid the same wage scale paid men.

W. W. Beatty, first vice-president of the International Union, to-day reported to the local union that he received instructions from Wesley Russell, secretary-treasurer of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who is directing the strike from Chicago, that the international organization will support the local union if they strike when called upon to work with non-union men. Mr. Beatty to-night estimates that when the word is given to-morrow 85 per cent. of the 215 union operators employed by the two companies will join the strike.

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by long-distance telephone, Mr. Beatty says the press associations and the leased wire newspaper operators, will not be affected by a general strike order, which, it is said, will be issued within the next twenty-four hours.

Atlanta Men Walk Out.
ATLANTA, Ga., August 11.—At a meeting of the Atlanta local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union this afternoon it was decided to call out the operators employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. The men walked out at 5 o'clock and to-night only a few officials and chiefs are at work at the Western Union, while the manager and chief operators will hold a meeting to-morrow. The Western Union employs 158 men and the Postal about 15.

General Superintendent Levin, of the Western Union, says that there are twenty-five men at work at the Western Union, and that he expects to increase his force to-night. No strike orders accompanied the walkout.

Not Strike Before Friday.
NEW YORK, August 11.—The New York telegraphers will not strike, at least not before next Friday. At a meeting of the Local No. 16, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to-day a request was received from the National Civic Federation to postpone action for the present, and stating that Ralph M. Easley, of the National Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Labor Commissioner Neill would go to Chicago to-morrow to meet President S. J. Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, upon his arrival there from San Francisco. The request was accepted, and it was decided to take no action until next Friday.

Deputy President Thomas said after the meeting that President Small and the national executive committee of the union would hold a meeting in Chicago on next Thursday to consider the advisability of calling a general strike.

President Ahearn, of the local union, said: "The officers of the local approve the action taken to-day by the meeting, but they will be computed as extra duty on next Thursday afternoon. In this fight, and we are putting it up to the companies direct now. It's the last chance that the companies have to avoid a strike."

E. J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the Postal Company, said: "We shall take a firm stand in dealing with the situation. You are authorized to advise managers at the points where strike conditions prevail to say to our loyal men who stand by us in our difficulties that all operators will be paid their regular salaries as a bonus, and their services at the keys will be computed as extra duty on a basis of seven hours per day or night, and where you deem it wise to do so, you may also furnish free meals and lodgings until we return to normal conditions."

Writing on Small.
In both telegraph offices yesterday and last night the full force was on duty, and the ordinary amount of Sunday business was being handled. Operators said last night that no meeting of the local union had been held during the day. Charlotte, N. C., an important point in Superintendent Maxwell's district, reported that the operators had a meeting yesterday, had voted to remain at work until ordered out by the president.

In the newspaper dispatches Saturday night it was stated that Small would order the strike this morning at 11 o'clock, but he was quoted as saying in San Francisco last night that he would give the company until Tuesday to meet the demands.

The bulletin from New York to the effect that operators in that city would not strike before Friday, and with reports from other cities in the East that they would not strike before Friday, left the impression that all in the union were not of the same mind. As already stated, the main trouble is in the West and South. New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore are still in harness.

Officers of the two companies deny the reports that the salaries were not raised 10 per cent. a short while ago, as promised. They want the operators to say that there was no advance to specify.

Falls on the Public.
Newspapers may be deprived of the regular telegraph service, if threats made yesterday are carried out, and the unions claim that it will not be possible to transmit news over the long distance telephone lines. Like the telegraph, the telephone is a public utility, and in the event of a wholesale suspension of the service the burden must rest upon the public, but they believe that the crisis can be averted.

Whether a local strike will be declared to-day depends upon the action of the managers of the companies. The impression is that President Roosevelt will use his good offices, not to help the operators or the company, but to protect the public, which has most to lose.

Scattering Another "Unwritten Law."
RICHMOND, IND., August 11.—The "unwritten law" that an umbrella is common property was shattered recently by Judge Converse in the City Police Court, when he sentenced a fine of \$5 and costs against Ed. Griffin, and added a jail sentence of ten days for the theft of a "shower stick."

Griffin took the umbrella from a saloon during a heavy storm last night, in order that he might reach his home. Later in the evening he came down town, met a policeman, who accused him of taking the umbrella, and, admitting that he had, he led the way back home and surrendered the property to the officer. According to court record of both city and county, Griffin is the first person ever convicted here of the "theft" of an umbrella, and was the first person ever arrested here for such a crime.

en Union offices will refuse messages for or from striking offices.

No Material Change.
AUGUSTA, Ga., August 11.—There is no material change in the Postal's strike situation here. The company accepted business to-day, transmissions being made by Manager Wood operating the key. The office reports all wires clear. Advertisements are being printed in the morning papers throughout this district for operators.

What Companies Say.
Mr. Capen, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company in Chicago, said: "We are handling all the business that comes to us, and have plenty of operators. More men were on duty to-day than usual on Sundays."

Night Manager Dehoff, of the Western Union Chicago office, said: "Our wires are all clear to-night, and we have been able to handle the business all day with dispatch. We now have more than one hundred operators working in the Chicago office, and we are adding men every hour."

Operators Wait for Strike Order
(Continued from First Page.)

point, being among those where the men had walked out. The Chicago office of The Times-Dispatch, Superintendent Ribble said this statement late last night:

"No operators are out in my district, and I have no complaints. If any of my men go out it will not be on account of any known grievance. A number of operators are out in Southern and Western cities, but their places are being filled as rapidly as possible, and we hope to have normal conditions restored in a day or two. With this end in view we are giving permanent positions with good wages and protection to capable operators who apply for work."

Advertisements have been printed in the newspapers in many cities this morning by the Postal, and in this way the company believes that it will be able to secure the services of good men who can be used in cities where the regular force has been depleted.

Extraordinary statements are contained in the report respecting the varying prices of oil in this country. It is pointed out that as the Standard does business directly with the retail dealers, it is in a position to make different prices on the same grade of oil in different localities and it actually takes advantage of that position. In localities where the Standard has no competition, it exacts immensely higher prices for its product than it charges in localities where it is obliged to meet competition.

It is shown in the report that seven mills per gallon, on illuminating oil, affords a profit of about ten per cent. on the investment in refining and marketing the oil. "But the actual differences in the Standard's prices among competitive and non-competitive towns and areas," says Commissioner Smith, "often amount to several cents per gallon. A combination which can command the profits that these figures imply, over large areas, has therefore obviously a tremendous weapon when it enters on aggressive price-cutting against independent concerns."

Striking Instance.
The report advert to a "striking" instance of this divergence in the prices of the same grade of oil in California, where the Standard carries oil from its refineries at San Francisco, several hundred miles, by water and rail, to Southern California, and there sells it for several cents a gallon less than it charges for it in San Francisco. Commissioner Smith declares that the evidence is "absolutely conclusive" that the Standard takes full advantage of all noncompetitive conditions to impose the highest prices possible and it uses similar means to drive from the competitive field all would-be rivals for business.

Some astonishing statements, too, are made regarding the methods pursued by the Standard toward small oil dealers of the country in supplying to them their necessary lubricating oils. Some lines which have shown a disposition and have the power to compound their own lubricants obtain favorable rates from the Standard, from all other roads the highest prices are exacted. An intimation of the reason which the railroads are willing to pay the high prices demanded by the Standard when they might obtain their supplies at considerably lower rates from independent concerns is contained in Commissioner Smith's statement that the reasons are entirely apart from the matter of lubricants.

Commissioner Smith expresses his belief that he has made clear in this report "the obnoxious policy of the Standard's price policy," and that he has shown that the Standard has maintained its monopoly, "not by superior quality of service, but by charging reasonable prices, but by unfair methods of destroying competition; a combination which then uses the power thus unfairly gained to oppress the public through wholly extortionate prices."

SMITH IS BITTER ON STANDARD OIL

Herbert Knox Smith Makes Report to President, Which Roasts Trust's Methods.

SCORES ITS ETHICS

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11.—In the business of selling petroleum products in foreign countries the policy of the Standard Oil Company has apparently been to sacrifice the interests of the consumer for the purpose of securing the Standard's foreign business.

This direct charge is made in an official report to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, in submitting to him further results of the investigation of the operations of the Standard Oil Company by the Bureau of Corporations.

Part three of the report, dealing with discriminations in prices, was made public to-day by Commissioner Smith. It consisted of a detailed summary of the work of the investigators, and a letter of transmittal of the report to the President.

Commissioner Smith asserts that the Standard, enjoying practically an absolute monopoly of the oil trade in this country, has charged such prices as it could thereby extort, and the American consumer has had to pay these prices. Meeting competition abroad, it has given the foreign consumer enormously lower prices, and it has used the profits made at home to maintain its position abroad, so that the American consumer has been severely discriminated against for the purpose of maintaining, not the dominance of American export trade, but the dominance of a particular combination, which has used its power frequently and conspicuously to the disadvantage of the American public.

Varying Prices of Oil.
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PROFESSOR MURRELL CHOSEN PRINCIPAL

Former Teacher at V. P. I. Will Come to Bowling Green Female Seminary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BOWLING GREEN, Va., August 11.—Professor Pitt S. Murrell, formerly one of the assistant professors in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has accepted the position of principal of the Bowling Green Female Seminary. The board of advisers of this old institution is to be congratulated on securing the services of one with such distinguished advantages to direct the fortunes of this institution, where so many daughters of Virginia were educated. Professor Murrell is an M. S. of the V. P. I. The assistant principal, Miss Minnie Murrell, is also a graduate student of one of the greatest universities—Cornell. Besides, both principal and assistant have had the advantages of European travel and of the experience which comes from teaching in other institutions. The board of advisers is composed of some of the leading men in this part of the State.

From a financial standpoint, this school will open this fall in better condition than ever before, being now free of debt and in the hands of one who is financially able to carry on the business.

MAUD FEALY IN PAWN FOR LUNCH

Actress, Whose Elopement With Hugo Sherwin Stirred Denver, Was Held for Bill.

DENVER, August 11.—Adventures are crowding thick and fast on the trail of pretty little Maud Fealy, the dainty leading lady whose runaway marriage to Hugo L. Sherwin, of this city, was followed by steps to annul the contract in order to appease the wrath of the girl's mother.

Miss Fealy's latest adventure was to give her credit for she had no money. When her check was presented she asked for the manager, and explained matters to him. He promised to return all the time that her father would turn up in time to pay the bill and accompany her home.

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